DECEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 3002.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1787.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises on Wednesday, the 2d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate in Goshen township, containing 118 acres and an half, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands late of Thomas Rees, Thomas Bowen, Moses Davie, and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Hannah Bond and Joseph Bond, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec 1. 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 3d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of East-Caln, containing 234 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of George Claypole, Thomas Eldridge and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Henry Lewis, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 4th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Martirano, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, containing 234 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Robert Lusk, Hugh M'Clellan and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Joseph Martin, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Saturday, the 5th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two certain tracts of land situate in the township of Nantmill, containing 107 acres more or less, bounded by lands of William Irwin, James Criswell and others; the whole to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of John Moore, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Forfeit, situate in the township of West-Caln, containing 192 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of Thomas Daws, William St. Clair, Richard Martin and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Michael Baldridge, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Fallowfield, containing 107 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of James Hayes, Alexander Mode, John Creed and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate of William Grant, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Londongrove, containing 95 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Thomas Woodward, Robert Lamborn, Joshua Johnston and others; said tract of land to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Francis Lamborn, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 10th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Fallowfield, containing 110 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Daniel Stringer, Abraham Johnston and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Patrick M'Gloathlin, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of New-London, containing 122 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Moses Crow, William Clinton, Robert Griffin and others; said plantation to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of William Montgomery, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 12th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of West-Nottingham, containing 107 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of James Poak, Thomas Martin, William Campbell and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of John Holmes, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

This day is published, price 1s6.

And now selling by *Robert Smith* and *James Prange*, the third door below Spruce-street, in Front and Water-streets; and by Messrs. *Hall* and *Sellers*, *Pritchard* and *Hall*, *F. Bailey*, *T. Dobson*, *T. Seddon*, *W. Spotswood* and *W. Poyntell*,

A Review of the Constitution

Proposed by the late

CONVENTION,

Held at PHILADELPHIA, 1787:

BY *A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.*

Sed omnes omnium charitates Patria una complexa est. Cic. offic.

"Yet not the ties that kindred bosoms bind,
Not all in friendship's holy wreathes entwin'd
Are half so dear, so potent to controul
The gen'rous workings of the patriot's soul."

A Journeyman Fuller and Shearer,

WHO can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOSEPH HARRIS, Fuller, at Colonel William Scudder's Mills, near Princeton, in New Jersey. Nov. 17. §

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of NICHOLAS BRUMM, are desired to make payment thereof to the subscribers, on or before the first day of January next, as the law will be put in force after that date; and his creditors are requested to send their accounts in for settlement, to

WILLIAM MOORE,)
PETER SOUDER,) Assignees.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION in the township of Goshen, and county of Chester, within two miles of the new court-house and gaol, containing 123 acres; there are on the premises a log dwelling house, log barn, and other out-houses, about ten acres of meadow made, and a quantity more may be made by a constant stream running through the premises, about sixty acres of good woodland. The payments will be made easy and title good. For further particulars, enquire of EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff, or MORDECAI BALDERSON, on the premises.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, out of the stable of the subscriber, in Uchlan township, Chester county, on the night of the 21st of this inst. (November) a chesnut sorrel MARE, six years old last spring, near 14 hands high, round bodied strait limbed, shod all round, the shoes prety much worn, has a remarkable blaze which turns to the right nostril, has lately been trimmed, and is a natural trotter; she is marked on the inside of her thigh behind, occasioned by an old hurt. Whoever takes up said mare, by sending her to the owner, or giving intelligence where she may be had, shall be intitled to the above reward paid by §

Nov. 24, 1787. ABNER JONES.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 15th instant, a certain messuage, plantation and 21 acres and three quarters of an acre of land, at Hickory town, in the county of Montgomery. The house has been for a long time an accustomed tavern, and the land is well situated and good. Late the estate of John Whiteman, seized and taken in execution, by

December 1, 1787. FRANCIS SWAIN, Sheriff.

Reading, November 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the court of common pleas of the county of Berks, will be exposed to Sale, on Monday, the 14th day of January next, at the house of John Cinle, tavern-keeper, in Exeter township, Berks county, eight several tracts or parcels of land, mostly contiguous to or not far distant from each other, and situate on the waters of Hay creek and Six-pence creek, in Robeson township, in the said county, near to Birdsborough forge, containing in the whole 1341 acres 54 perches with the usual allowance. A plan of which said lands may be seen at my office in Reading. Credit will be given for part of the consideration money, on receiving good security. The sale to begin precisely at 12 o'clock. The said premises being late the estate of Mark Bird, Esq; levied on, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the first of March next,

A SMALL Plantation, situate on the Oxford road, one mile from Frankford, containing 50 acres of excellent land, with a good log house and kitchen, a well of good water at the door, a log barn, and a spring of water in the yard, six acres of good meadow, and two small bearing orchards, one of which is excellent grafted fruit. For terms of sale, apply to GEORGE and HENRY MYERS, on the premises. †

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Chester county, in the night of the 29th of November last,

TWO SLAVES,

ONE named ADAM HALL, of mulattoe breed, but would be taken for a white man, 19 years of age, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, slim made, has large black eyes and long hair, and is a miller to trade; had on a broad brimed beaver hat, pale blue coat with metal buttons, an olive coloured vest and trowsers, and calf-skin shoes.

The other a negroe, named JUPITER, 25 years of age, is short and stout made, round faced, thick lips, flat nosed, and is about 5 feet 5 inches high; had on a brown coat, fustian jacket of a darkish colour, and corduroy breeches. They are supposed to have a considerable sum of money with them. Whoever takes up and secures said runaways, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either of them, with reasonable charges, paid by

Dec. 3, 1787. JOSEPH PARK.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in the township of East-Bradford, within two miles of West-Chester Court-house, some time in June, a small black MARE, about 14 hands high, with some kind of a brand-mark on her shoulder, supposed to be about eight years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Nov. 25, 1787. * 1w EMMOR JEFFRIES, jun.

To be LET for One Year, and possession given the 10th of February next,

The Middle Ferry on Schuylkill.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of City Wardens, from persons inclinable to rent the premises, on Monday and Wednesday evenings, at the Court-House, until the first day of January next. The expence of replacing the bridge, in case of its being carried away by freshes, and all necessary repairs, will be paid by the Board, and it is expected that the persons applying will offer explicit terms, and be prepared to give security for payment of the rent monthly.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 22d day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Douglass township, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of George Mifflin and Co. and vacant land: containing 48 acres and 120 perches, and the usual allowance for roads &c. Taken in execution as the estate of John Cleaver, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 24th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, all that certain tract of land called Scrub Hill, situate in Brunswick township, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of Jacob Shaffer, Paul Heim, Ludwig Herring, and others; containing 432 acres and three quarters, and the usual allowance of six acres per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Valentine Truckenmiller, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 26th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, all that certain tract of land called Hallohill, situate in Brunswick township, and Berks county; bounded by lands of George Reed, and vacant lands; containing 269 acres and an half, and the usual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Nicholas Heller, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on Thursday, the 27th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, all that certain tract of land, situate in Brunswick township, and county of Berks; bounded by land of Samuel Marburger, Henry Miller, and vacant land; and containing 89 acres and 23 perches, and the usual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Philip Berkheiser, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on Friday the 28th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, called the Sawmill tract, situate on Tumbling run, in Brunswick township, and Berks county; bounded by lands of John Kaner, John Swartz and vacant land; containing 400 acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of John Zane, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, all that certain tract or parcel of land, called Wolfenbottle, situate in Pine-Grove township, and Berks county; bounded by other lands of Valentine Heberling, Jacob Dundore, and vacant land; containing 222 acres and a quarter, and the usual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Valentine Heberling aforesaid, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 31st day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, a certain tract of land, called Liberty, situate over the Blue Mountains, in Berks county; bounded by lands of Leonard Teader, Andrew Eatter, Henry Sheaffer, Christian Boyer and Christian Hoffman; containing 271 acres and three quarters, and the allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Casper Koch, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Lately imported from Great-Britain, an assortment of good sound

SILVER ENGLISH WATCHES,

MADE to perform well, and give satisfaction to the wearer. As the person that imported them will sell them wholesale or retail himself, they will be disposed of on reasonable terms. ‡

N. B. The WATCHES may be heard of, by applying to Mr. AITKEN, Bookseller and Printer, in Market-street, near the Coffee-house, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers, Assignees of the estate of JOSEPH DEAN, a Bankrupt, call on all persons indebted to the said estate, by bond, note, or otherwise, to make payment of their respective debts to either of the Assignees, on or before the first day of January next; immediately after which time suits will be commenced for the recovery of all debts that shall not be then paid.

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER,
ROBERT RALSTON.

Philad. Nov. 17.
c t f

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. VII.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

IT is sometimes asked, with an air of seeming triumph, what inducements could the states have, if disunited, to make war upon each other? It would be a full answer to this question to say--precisely the same inducements which have, at different times, deluged in blood all the nations in the world. But unfortunately for us, the question admits of a more particular answer. There are causes of difference within our immediate contemplation, of the tendency of which, even under the restraints of a Fœderal Constitution, we have had sufficient experience, to enable us to form a judgment of what might be expected, if those restraints were removed.

Territorial disputes have at all times been found one of the most fertile sources of hostility among nations. Perhaps the greatest proportion of the wars that have desolated the earth have sprung from this origin. This cause would exist, among us, in full force. We have a vast tract of unsettled territory within the boundaries of the United States. There still are discordant and undecided claims between several of them; and the dissolution of the Union would lay a foundation for similar claims between them all. It is well known, that they have heretofore had serious and animated discussions concerning the right to the lands which were ungranted at the time of the revolution, and which usually went under the name of crown-lands. The states, within the limits of whose colonial governments they were comprised, have claimed them as their property; the others have contended that the rights of the crown in this article devolved upon the Union; especially as to all that part of the Western territory which either by actual possession or through the submission of the Indian proprietors was subjected to the jurisdiction of the King of Great Britain, till it was relinquished in the treaty of peace. This, it has been said, was at all events an acquisition to the confederacy by compact with a foreign power. It has been the prudent policy of Congress to appease this controversy, by prevailing upon the states to make cessions to the United States for the benefit of the whole. This has been so far accomplished, as, under a continuation of the Union, to afford a decided prospect of an amicable termination of the dispute. A dismemberment of the confederacy however would revive this dispute, and would create others on the same subject. At present, a large part of the vacant Western territory is by cession at least, if not by any anterior right, the common property of the Union. If that were at an end, the states which made the cession on a principle of Fœderal compromise, would be apt, when the motive of the grant had ceased, to reclaim the lands as a reversion. The other states would no doubt insist on a proportion, by right of representation. Their argument would be that a grant, once made, could not be revoked, and that the justice of their participating in territory acquired, or secured, by the joint efforts of the confederacy, remained undiminished---If, contrary to probability, it should be admitted by all the states, that each had a right to a share of this common stock, there would still be a difficulty to be surmounted, as to a proper rule of apportionment. Different principles would be set up by different states for this purpose; and as they would affect the opposite interests of the parties, they might not easily be susceptible of a pacific adjustment.

In the wide field of Western territory, therefore, we perceive an ample theatre for hostile pretensions, without any umpire or common judge to interpose between the contending parties. To reason from the past to the future, we shall have good ground to apprehend, that the sword would sometimes be appealed to as the arbiter of their differences. The circumstances of the dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respecting the land at Wyoming, admonish us, not to be sanguine in expecting an easy accommodation of such differences. The articles of confederation obliged the parties to submit the matter to the decision of a Fœderal Court. The submission was made, and the Court decided in favor of Pennsylvania---But Connecticut gave strong indications of dissatisfaction with that determination; nor did she appear to be entirely resigned to it, till by negotiation and management something like an equivalent was found for the loss she supposed herself to have sustained. No blame here said is intended to convey the slightest censure on the conduct of that State. She no doubt sincerely believed herself to have been injured by the decision; and states, like individuals, acquiesce with great reluctance in determinations to their disadvantage.

Those, who had an opportunity of seeing the inside of the transactions, which attended the progress of the controversy between this state and the district of Vermont, can vouch the opposition we experienced, as well from the states not interested as from those which were interested in the claim; and can attest the danger, to which the peace of the Confederacy might have been exposed, had this state attempted to assert its rights by force. Two motives preponderated in that opposition---one a jealousy entertained of our future power---and the other, the interest of certain individuals of influence in the neighbouring states, who had obtained grants of lands under the actual government of that district. Even the states which brought forward claims, in contradiction to ours, seemed more solicitous to dismember this state, than to establish their own pretensions. These were New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut. New-Jersey and Rhode-Island upon all occasions discovered a warm zeal for the independence of Vermont; and Maryland, still alarmed by the appearance of a connection between Canada and that place, entered deeply into the same views. These, being small states, saw with an unfriendly eye the perspective of our growing greatness. In a review of these transactions we may trace some of the causes, which would be likely to embroil the states with each other, if it should be their unpropitious destiny to become disunited.

The competitions of commerce would be another fruitful source of contention. The states less favourably circumstanced would be desirous of escaping from the disadvantages of local situation, and of sharing in the advantages of their more fortunate neighbours. Each state, or separate confederacy, would pursue a system of commercial policy peculiar to itself. This would occasion distinctions, preferences and exclusions, which would beget discontent. The habits of intercourse, on the basis of equal privileges, to which we have been accustomed from the earliest settlement of the country, would give a keener edge to those causes of discontent, than they would naturally have, independent of this circumstance. *We should be ready to denominate injuries, those things which were in reality the justifiable acts of independent sovereignties consulting a distinct interest.* The spirit of enterprise, which characterises the commercial part of America, has left no occasion of displaying itself unimproved. It is not at all probable that this unbridled spirit would pay much respect to those regulations of trade, by which particular states might endeavour to secure exclusive benefits to their own citizens. The infractions of these regulations on one side, the efforts to prevent and repel them on the other, would naturally lead to outrages, and these to reprisals and wars.

The opportunities, which some states would have of rendering others tributary to them, by commercial regulations, would be impatiently submitted to by the tributary states. The relative situation of New-York, Connecticut and New-Jersey would afford an example of this kind. New-York, from the necessities of revenue, must lay duties on her importations. A great part of those duties must be paid by the inhabitants of the two other states, in the capacity of consumers of what we import. New-York would neither be willing nor able to forego this advantage. Her citizens would not consent that a duty paid by them should be remitted in favor of the citizens of her neighbours; nor would it be practicable, if there were not this impediment in the way, to distinguish the customers in our own markets. Would Connecticut and New-Jersey long submit to be taxed by New-York, for her exclusive benefit? Should we be long permitted to remain in the quiet and undisturbed enjoyment of a metropolis, from the possession of which we derived an advantage so odious to our neighbours, and, in their opinion, so oppressive? Should we be able to preserve it against the incumbent weight of Connecticut on the one side, and the co-operating pressure of New-Jersey on the other? These are questions that temerity alone would answer in the affirmative.

The public debt of the union would be a further cause of collision between the separate states or confederacies. The apportionment, in the first instance, and the progressive extinguishment, afterwards, would be alike productive of ill humour and animosity. How would it be possible to agree upon a rule of apportionment satisfactory to all? There is scarcely any, that can be proposed, which is entirely free from real objections. These, as usual, would be exaggerated by the adverse interests of the parties. There are even dissimilar views among the states, as to the general principle of discharging the public debt. Some of them, either less impressed with the importance of national credit, or because their citizens have little, if any, immediate interest in the question, feel an indifference, if not a repugnance to the payment of the domestic debt, at any rate. These would be inclined to magnify the difficulties of a distribution. Others of them, a numerous body of whose citizens are creditors to the public, beyond the proportion of the state in the total amount of the national debt, would be strenuous for some equitable and effectual provision. The procrastinations of the former would excite the resentments of the latter. The settlement of a rule would in the mean time be postponed, by real differences of opinion and affected delays. The citizens of the states interested would clamour, foreign powers would urge, for the satisfaction of their just demands; and the peace of the states would be hazarded to the double contingency of external invasion and internal contention.

Suppose the difficulties of agreeing upon a rule surmounted, and the apportionment made. Still there is great room to suppose, that the rule agreed upon would, upon experiment, be found to bear harder upon some states than upon others. Those which were sufferers by it would naturally seek for a mitigation of the burthen. The others would as naturally be disinclined to a revision, which was likely to end in an increase of their own incumbrances. Their refusal would be too plausible a pretext to the complaining states to withhold their contributions, not to be embraced with avidity; and the non-compliance of these states with their engagements would be the ground of bitter dissention and altercation. If even the rule adopted should in practice justify the equality of its principle, still a delinquency in payment, on the part of some of the states, would result from a diversity of other causes---the real deficiency of resources---the mismanagement of their finances, accidental disorders in the administration of the government---and in addition to the rest, the reluctance with which men commonly part with money for purposes that have outlived the exigencies which produced them, and interfere with the supply of immediate wants. Delinquencies from whatever causes would be productive of complaints, recriminations and quarrels. There is perhaps nothing more likely to disturb the tranquility of nations, than their being bound to mutual contributions for any common object, which does not yield an equal and coincident benefit. For it is an observation as true, as it is trite, that there is nothing men differ so readily about as the payment of money.

Laws in violation of private contracts, as they amount to aggressions on the rights of those states whose citizens are injured by them, may be considered as another probable source of hostility. We are not authorised to expect, that a more liberal or more equitable spirit would preside over the legislations of the individual states hereafter, if unrestrained by any additional checks, than we have heretofore seen, in too many instances, disgracing their several codes. We have observed the disposition to retaliation excited in Connecticut, in consequence of the enormities perpetrated by the legislature of Rhode-Island; and we may reasonably infer, that in similar cases, under other circumstances, a war, not of *parchment* but of the sword, would chastise such atrocious breaches of moral obligation and social justice.

The probability of incompatible alliances between the different states, or confederacies, and different foreign nations, and the effects of this situation upon the peace of the whole, have been sufficiently unfolded in some preceding papers. From the view they have exhibited of this part of the subject, this conclusion is to be drawn, that America, if not connected at all, or only by the feeble tie of a simple league offensive and defensive, would, by the operation of such opposite and jarring alliances, be gradually entangled in all the pernicious labyrinths of European politics and wars; and by the destructive contentions of the parts into which she was divided, would be likely to become a prey to the artifices and machinations of powers equally the enemies of them all. *Divide et impera* [*] must be the motto of every nation, that either hates, or fears us.

PUBLIUS.

[*] *Divide and Command.*

BOSTON, *November* 23.

When we take a view of the deplorable situation of several of the state governments, (a correspondent observes) how feeble and inefficient—how inadequate to the inspiring any, the least confidence of the citizens in the legislative and executive department—how selfish and local the views and designs of several states—how trickish and detestable the open and avowed conduct of some; and how much disposed others are to follow the infamous example; how credit, public and private faith, are trampled under feet; how, from these causes, the specie of the more wealthy is locked up, or loaned upon ruinous and excessive usury; trade, navigation, manufactures and produce are reduced to their lowest ebb, and all orders of men are in a state of despondency; I say, when all these circumstances are considered (and they are true as holy writ) can any thing short of anarchy, confusion and bloodshed, be anticipated from that despair, which will inevitably be consequent upon a rejection of our DERNIER RESORT, the proposed FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

A correspondent observes, that the defection of any particular state, from national principles, ought (so far from diminishing the ardor of this commonwealth, and the other states who are zealous for adopting the new constitution) to stimulate them the more, that such states may be excited, by the salutary effects of our good examples, to forego their prejudices, and complete the chain of union.

Like the expulsion of the Canaanites of old, from the promised land, the antifederalists seem determined that our salvation, as a people, should be wrought out "by little and little."——But be it known to them, the motto of all true Americans, (and such are the friends to the new constitution) is perseverando.

It is very frequently and justly remarked, that all the publications of the enemies to the proposed constitution may be comprised in a single column. The same ideas and expressions, with little or no variation, occur in every performance; and the patience of the public is justly fatigued out, by following these voluminous writers in their large and small parallel circles, where nothing new occurs.

Nov. 28. The rays of intelligence from every direction all concentre to a focus—WAR. A letter we have received from Halifax, dated the 20th instant, confirms us in our prediction of

HOSTILITIES being COMMENCED in EUROPE.

The letter is:——

"This day the packet from England arrived---Authentic news by her is, that a WAR between Great Britain and France has broke out---that two *French frigates* had been *taken* and carried into Falmouth, three days before she sailed.---Orders are come to *fortify* this place with *all possible dispatch.*"

This country is perhaps much more deeply interested in the event of the war between the English and French nations, on account of the commotions among the Dutch, than most people appear to have an idea of. If the patriots in Holland are subdued, the interest of the Stadtholder, who will then be absolute in his authority, will be necessarily united with the British, and the fleets of those two nations will give a marine influence which there is no strength in Europe, at present, to counterpoise.---Whether in this view America may not again be obliged to renew her struggles for those rights which are yet scarcely confirmed, is a very serious question.---It is not in nature that America should not feel a preference to our faithful allies---as they are now engaged anew in the cause of liberty against the ambitious and arbitrary views of the court of London, which has been unwearied in the present reign in its attempts to extinguish every sentiment of freedom in every part of the globe---It is indeed singular that these boasted freemen should be always on the arbitrary side, while those they affect to stigmatize as the slaves of despotism, should be as uniformly in support of the rights and privileges of the injured and oppressed. As republicans we must naturally feel for those who only wish to be as free as we are. Great-Britain will never forget her lost power in America---she may dissemble for a time, to answer an immediate purpose---but the moment she could make a new effort with better hopes than at present, she would certainly do it. Those who pretend to say that the trade and resources of this country are not wanted in England, must be short sighted indeed;-----The British thought otherwise, when they expended *one hundred and fifty millions* to reduce what is now represented of so little value.---This power, at the point of the sword, holds posts within the territory of these states, in open violation of our treaties---The moment she engages in war, unless unhappily she should be too successful, it will be our time to strike--Canada would soon fall, and we should be able to secure the perpetual union of this vast and opulent province, as a part of these United States.--At least we ought coolly to weigh all the different events which may probably be the event of this new junction. If the French with the patriots should succeed, we should then have a complete revenge for all the insults and cruelties which we have suffered in the war; but if they fail, the sons of America will perhaps be crimsoned again, to maintain our violated rights---at any rate, it is to be hoped that no American will be so lost to every sense of honor, and the good of his country, as directly or indirectly to be concerned in the supply of the British with stores and assistance, as may facilitate her measures, and give her an advantage which she would otherwise want.

Nov. 30. Accounts respecting a French and English war are various, but all tend to prove it inevitable. A London Gazette states, that 48 Admirals have been promoted; 4 new Colonels of marines appointed; 13 Major-Generals promoted to Lieutenant-Generals, and 16 Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals: That Lord Howe had reported to Council an account of 17 sail of the line in commission, and of 35 in the ordinaries, with their seastores on board, and ready for being commissioned in 48 hours: That a squadron had put to sea from Portsmouth, first for the protection of the homeward bound Indiamen, 100 of which were at sea; and next to take station off Brest, to watch the motions of the French fleet: That 10,000 seamen had been impressed: That a French transport from Brest had been taken by an English frigate: That the French had really taken possession of the Cape of Good Hope, by desire of the Dutch patriots: And that the Parliament of Paris was recalled, &c.

PROVIDENCE, *November* 24.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, to a gentleman in this town, dated October 20.

"I congratulate you, and all well wishers to the United States of America, upon the happy prospects afforded us by the new Federal Constitution.---It was received here about ten days since, and meets the universal approbation of the citizens of this state.

"Our legislature is now sitting at Augusta, on account of an Indian war; and doubt not but they will adopt the measures recommended by Congress and the Convention."

SALEM November 27.

A vessel arrived at Marblehead, from Antigua, since our last, brings information of a warm press of seamen at that island.

LITCHFIELD, November 26.

At the superior court holden here last week, a certain David Brooks, of Stratford, (indicted under the name of David Thompson) was convicted of passing a certificate for interest of money loaned to the state of New-York, the original letters in which, expressive of the sum due, had been erased, by the newly invented method of extracting the ink, and a much larger sum inserted. The court sentenced him to be whipped 20 stripes, pay a fine of 100l. and be imprisoned one month.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the township of Goshen, Chester county, two miles from the new court-house, and 23 from Philadelphia, containing 300 acres of land (late the estate of Ellis Davis, deceased) 100 acres well timbered, 40 acres of excellent meadow, well watered by the never failing stream and main branch of Chester creek; the upland soil very good for grain or pasture, it being within three miles of several limekilns, which will be very convenient for limeing at a very small expence, and will be found to be very agreeable to the soil; there is on said plantation two young orchards of fruit-trees, a large stone dwelling house, with three rooms on a floor, with a large stone kitchen adjoining the same, with a pump and well of good water therein, a large stone and frame barn, 80 feet in length and 35 in breadth, with two threshing-floors, all well stabled under, sufficient to contain 50 horses; said plantation will be sold altogether, or divided into two farms, as will best suit the purchaser. Any person inclining to view the premises and know the terms of sale, may apply to the subscribers, living on and near the premises.

WILLIAM SMITH,
GEORGE DAVIES and
ISAAC HAINS, jun.

Goshen, Dec. 6, 1787.

AUGUSTA, November 10.

Laſt Sunday evening Mr. Vachel Dillingham, an inhabitant of the Saluda Mountains, South-Carolina, arrived in this town, by whom we are informed, that about a fortnight ago two men (ſince proved to be deſerters from the party now cutting a road to Cumberland) came to Col. Chriſtian's, in Sulivan county, State of Franklin, and made oath, that they had been captured by a body of Indians, conſiſting of five hundred Creeks and three hundred Colckamawgies, who were on their way to lay the frontiers of Franklin waſte, but had ſince made their eſcape. The depoſition was immediately forwarded to his Excellency Governor Sevier, by whoſe orders in the ſpace of two days and one night, fifteen hundred men marched towards the head of the Teneſſee, commanded by General Cocke; but the General being convinced when he arrived at Little River ſettlement, that no body of Indians were then near, he left the frontiers under the cover of the 400 men ſtationed in the vicinity of the Hewaſa.

The above information is an ample proof of the patriotic and warlike ſpirit with which thoſe veterans are animated to ſerve their country.

CHARLESTON, November 19.

State of South-Carolina.

The voluntary confeſſion of William Pendergraſs, (as ſtates evidence) taken before us this 14th day of November, 1787.

THAT, on or about the 30th of October laſt paſt, he, ſaid William Pendergraſs, being then on board the ſloop Betſey, William Rogers, maſter, when the crew conſiſted of William Rogers, maſter, John Maſters, who acted as mate, and the appearer, William Pendergraſs, as ſeaman, with Abraham Nathan, paſſenger and owner of the ſaid ſloop, from Bath, in North-Carolina, bound to Charleſton.

THAT, early in the morning of the ſaid day, they made Charleſton Bar, when they ſaw a pilot boat, upon which the maſter (Rogers) ordered the appearer (Pendergraſs) to bear away from the pilot boat, he being at the helm, and to keep the veſſel for Bull's Bay, which he accordingly did—that ſoon after they got into Bull's Bay, and came to an anchor. Rogers propoſed to the appearer to join them (viz. Rogers and Maſters) in murdering the owner, Abraham Nathan, as he ſaid that he (Nathan) had on board a quantity of French crowns and Spaniſh dollars, on which the appearer (Pendergraſs) refuſed to join them.

THAT, early on the next morning, being ſtill at anchor, the appearer ſaw Nathan ſtanding in the companion, when he heard Maſters tell Rogers, that if he would knock Nathan down with a ſaſſafras root that he had then in his hand, that he would give it him for that purpoſe, and that he (Maſters) would throw his body overboard—that Maſters accordingly gave the ſaſſafras root to the maſter, (who conſented to knock Nathan down) and ſoon after he (Pendergraſs) ſaw Rogers come up to Nathan with the ſaid root, and ſtrike him with great violence upon his temple, when Nathan fell—that after falling, Rogers ſtruck him twice, when he appeared to be expiring, and in great agony—then the appearer called upon Maſters to aſſiſt him in getting Nathan up, which was done, and they got him out of the cabin, when Maſters dragged him to the gangway—then the appearer, finding that Maſters was determined to throw his body overboard, and ſeeing Nathan in the greateſt agony, ſtruggling with life, in order to eaſe him thereof, tied a piece of a large iron pot to his wriſt, that he might readily ſink.

THAT, immediately after, Maſters threw the body of Nathan overboard, when it ſunk.

THAT, ſoon after, Rogers and Maſters went down into the cabin, and opened the trunk of Nathan, when they took out the money and laid it on the ſcuttle, and began to ſhare it—that they gave to him (the appearer) about one hundred and ſixty-ſix dollars (a third part) as huſh money. Rogers then told him, that when he got on ſhore, to give out that Nathan was waſhed overboard.

THAT Maſters urged the appearer to take the ſaſſafras root prior to his offering it to Rogers, to commit the murder, which he refuſed, telling Maſters, that his conſcience would not let him do it—that his ſhow of aſſiſting them proceeded from the fear of his life, in caſe he ſhould appear unwilling——that they arrived in the harbour of Charleſton the evening of the 1ſt inſtant.

WILLIAM PENDERGRASS.

Taken and Signed before us,
PET. BOUNETHEAU, J. P.
JOHN SANDFORD DART, J. P. Q. U.

It is ſuſpected that Rogers ſailed about the 12th or 13th inſtant, in a veſſel either for Savannah or St. Mary's.—He is a native of New-London, in the ſtate of Connecticut, and where he has now a wife and family living.

Nov. 22. Sunday evening laſt, William Rogers, late maſter of the ſloop Betſey, was brought to town and lodged in goal; and on Monday was examined before John S. Dart and Pet. Bounetheau, Eſqrs. concerning the murder of Mr. Nathan.—This unhappy wretch did not deny his having been concerned in that barbarous tranſaction: he confeſſed having ſtruck the firſt blow, and ſaid he adminiſtered to the other two, and received from them, an oath of ſecrecy. He declared he had left Mr. Nathan's trunk, containing money to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the houſe of William Harrigan, in Unity Alley, and that the money was there when he quitted the houſe. He alſo ſaid he delivered Mr. Nathan's gold watch in pledge to one Stokes, and that he had not ſince received the ſame.

NORFOLK, *November* 28.

On Monday laſt arrived within the capes, the ſhip Iriſh Volunteer, Capt. Cook, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore. Capt. Talbot, who came paſſenger, informs, that they left Liverpool on the 8th of October, at which time every preparation was making there for an immediate war, and that Lord Howe was to take the command of the channel fleet; he alſo informs, that in lat. 37. 40, long. 68, they ſprung their foremaſt in a heavy gale of wind, and in lat. 37, long. 74, ſpoke the ſhip Henry, from James River, bound for London, all well.

NEW-YORK, December 4.

Laſt week arrived in Albany (but from whence no one has been able to learn) a perſon, with ſix hundred pounds counterfeit paper money: ſoon after his arrival lodgings were beſpoke for him in the city hall, where it is probable he will remain until the July term of the ſupreme court.

Dec. 6. In the courſe of the laſt week, 20 veſſels have arrived in this port; of which 5 were from Europe, 10 from the Weſt-Indies, and 5 coaſting veſſels.---

The variety of accounts, brought by theſe veſſels, amount to nothing more than (from Europe) that war between France and England was inevitable, but it was not declared; neither is it ſuppoſed by the political connoiſſeurs upon the Royal Exchange, in London, that it will be, notwithſtanding every port in the Britiſh and French dominions, by the preparations for it, ſpeak but the language of war.—Holland ſeems to be forſaken by the court of France, if we give full credence to the London writers; but, as the contraſt between this conduct and ſeveral articles of their late mutual treaty, is very conſpicuous, it is preſumed that no American will believe it until better authenticated.—The reports of Amſterdam's being taken ſtill continue to be unſupported—that the patriots are to contend with a formidable army is incontrovertable.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, December 5.

The returns, from the different counties, for members to ſerve in Convention, which have come to our knowledge, are highly pleaſing. They are men of ſuperior political knowledge, and tantamount to the taſk of confirming or rejecting this new federal ſyſtem.

A letter from New-York, of December 3, ſays, "Politics run high here—Republicans *verſus* Conſtitutionaliſts. Which will carry their point is doubtful; hoary headed time muſt determine.—It is a heavy tax on us to read the many pieces with which our papers abound. There are many ſpecious arguments uſed on both ſides. It is a query, from the complexion of things, whether the legiſlature adopt the reſolution of Congreſs for calling a Convention. Anarchy ſtares us in the face."

PITTSBURGH, *November* 17.

FRIDAY, *November* 9, 1787.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Pittſburgh, at the houſe of Meſſrs. Tannehills, for the ſpecial purpoſe of taking the ſenſe of this town with reſpect to the ſyſtem of confederate government, propoſed by the late convention at Philadelphia,

General JOHN GIBSON, in the Chair.

It was conſidered, that having had an opportunity of hearing on both ſides the ſtrictures which have been made upon this ſyſtem of government, in converſation, in the Gazettes, and in other writings on mature deliberation, we are of opinion that it is the reſult of much political wiſdom, good ſenſe and candour in thoſe who framed it; that we have no reaſon to expect any thing better from any other body of men aſſembled in convention; that from the neceſſity of *mutual conceſſion* with the different ſtates, it is not probable that any thing more equal could be formed; that our proſperity depends on our ſpeedy adoption of ſome mode of government more efficient than that which we now poſſeſs; that of all people it becomes us of the weſtern country more eſpecially to deſire an object of this kind, as, from the weakneſs of Congreſs to take proper meaſures with the courts of Spain and Britain, we are on the one hand deprived of the advantages of the Miſſiſippi trade, which is our natural right, and on the other, are liable to the incurſions of the ſavages, the poſts on the lakes not being yet delivered up according to treaty.

Reſolved therefore, unanimouſly, That it is our ardent wiſh and hope that this ſyſtem of government may be ſpeedily adopted.

Signed, by order of the meeting,
JOHN GIBSON, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 12.

On Monday laſt Mr. M'Kean delivered a learned and ſenſible ſpeech in the Convention, of near three hours in length, in which he fully and ably anſwered every objection that had been made to the propoſed Conſtitution, and afterwards pointed out the influence which the adoption of it would have upon the character and proſperity of the United States, both at home and abroad. He concluded by declaring, that, after full examination, he thought the propoſed Conſtitution was the BEST THE WORLD EVER SAW.

Mr. Smilie and Mr. Findley having, in ſome of their ſpeeches, treated Mr. M'Kean with indecent language, he took no other notice of them, than comparing their ſpeeches to the feeble noiſe occaſioned by the working of ſmall beer.

So very acceptable was Mr. M'Kean's ſpeech to the gallery, which was unuſually crouded, that, contrary to cuſtom in a popular aſſembly, they expreſſed their approbation by clapping him. This threw Mr. Smilie into a rage, and led him to uſe many fiery *ſharp-pointed expreſſions*, which were coolly anſwered by Mr. M'Kean with the following ſhort obſervation, "The Gentleman, Sir, is *angry*—becauſe other folks are *pleaſed*."

Yeſterday Mr. Wilſon replied, in the forenoon and afternoon, in a ſummary way to every objection that had been made in the Convention to the new Conſtitution. His arguments were ſtrong and irreſiſtible in favor of the government. He proved it, to the ſatisfaction of every one (the Leaders of the minority only excepted) to be a wiſe, ſafe and free one. He ſhewed the excellencies and perfections of each of its parts, and thereby increaſed the confidence and attachment of all who heard him, to it.

A correſpondent has favored us with the following important information:

The Deputies of the State Convention of Delaware met at Dover, on Monday, the 3d inſt. December, and a Houſe being formed, they elected James Latimer, Eſq; Preſident.—On Thurſday they ratified the New Federal Conſtitution by an *unanimous* vote, and on Friday *every member* ſigned the ratification, as follows:

"WE, the Deputies of the People of the Delaware State, in Convention met; having taken into our ſerious conſideration the Federal Conſtitution propoſed and agreed upon by the Deputies of the United States in a General Convention, held at the city of Philadelphia, on the ſeventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, have approved of, aſſented to, ratified and confirmed, and by theſe preſents DO, in virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpoſe, for, and in behalf of ourſelves and our conſtituents, fully, freely and entirely approve of, aſſent to, ratify and confirm the ſaid CONSTITUTION."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, September 25.

"Further accounts in reſpect to the ſtorm, mention, that a great number of deer ſkins have been driven in at Killiny Bay, which makes it apprehended that ſome American veſſel has been loſt not very diſtant from that quarter; and another account mentions, that ſeveral hogſheads were ſeen floating off the coaſt of Wicklow, which confirms the idea of further diſaſters by the ſtorm."

Extract of a letter from Major Elholm, to the Honorable Major-General Moultrie, dated Auguſta, (ſtate of Georgia) Nov. 11.

SIR,

"The Savages are daily committing new marks of cruelties on the inhabitants of this ſtate (ſhocking to humanity) the other day they tortured a priſoner as long as they could contrive to give pain to human nature, and then left the unfortunate victim with a ſtake drove through the bowels.

"Every poſſible preparation to bring the Creeks to juſtice is made; and one half of the militia immediately ordered into the field: recruiting officers induſtriouſly engage in raiſing four regiments, conſiſting of 750 men each; and I am informed with great ſucceſs. I have engaged (authoriſed by my fellow-citizens for that purpoſe) for Franklin, to act in concert with 1500 Franks, with the movements of the ſtate of Georgia, and to be commanded by a general of their own, to the weſt of the mountains.

"A commiſſioner is to be ſent to the Spaniſh Governors, to requeſt of that government not to aſſiſt our common enemy with any arms or ammunition, &c."

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the firſt day of next March,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate on the bank of Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, within about four miles of the city of Philadelphia, and lately the reſidence of John Everly, deceaſed, containing 24 acres of upland and ſeven acres and three quarters of meadow, on which is a large bearing orchard of beſt grafted fruit, conſiſting of apple, pear, plumb, pruan, peach and cherry trees, a large convenient houſe and kitchen, with ſtabling and ſheds for horſes; commands an extenſive and fine view of the river Schuylkill, and convenient for fowling or fiſhing. It has been for many years paſt a well accuſtomed tavern, and might ſuit any perſon in that or the farming buſineſs. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to JOHN KAIGHN, merchant, in Philadelphia.

A large number of pear and pruan trees of the beſt grafted fruit for ſale, by ‡ SARAH EVERLY.

December 8, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 17th inſtant, a certain meſſuage and tract of 32 acres of land; bounded by lands of Swan Jones, Daniel Davis, and others, in Upper-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county: late the eſtate of John Lano. Seized and taken in execution, by

December 3, 1787. FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Wedneſday, the 19th inſtant, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and 56 acres of land, in Frederick townſhip, Montgomery county; bounded by lands of Gotleeb Zink, Chriſtian Stetler, and others: late the eſtate of Jacob Kuoler. Seized and taken in execution, by

December 3, 1787. FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphans Court held at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be Sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th December inſt. at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a commodious three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, two rooms on a floor, with a two ſtory brick kitchen, a good frame ſtable and the lot of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Front-ſtreet continued, near to the late dwelling-houſe of Peter Knight, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and ſouth 16 feet, and in length or depth extending 166 feet or thereabouts, be it more or leſs, from Front to Oak ſtreet. There is a pump in the yard, and the whole premiſes are exceeding convenient, well ſituated, and has the advantage of fronting two ſtreets. Subject to a yearly rent charge of £ 9 12 lawful money of Pennſylvania. Late the eſtate of Capt. Dean, deceaſed. The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by SUSANNA DAVIS, EVERARD BOLTEN, GRIFF. LEVERING.

Alſo will be Sold, at the ſame time and place, ſeveral lots of ground, lying on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet continued, joining Buttonwood-lane 20 feet front and 160 feet in depth. Alſo two other lots on Buttonwood-lane 18 feet front and 160 feet in depth. Alſo one other lot or piece of ground, adjoining Kenſington burying ground, 40 feet front and 160 feet in depth. The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale.

Likewiſe will be Sold at the time and place firſt above mentioned, three full equal and undivided fourth parts of and in a three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and the lot of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Front-ſtreet continued, nearly oppoſite to James Loughead, Eſq; in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 200 feet. Subject to a yearly rent charge of about Fifty Shillings lawful money of Pennſylvania, per annum. This is a valuable lot, and the purchaſer, on paying Fifty Pounds down, may have reaſonable time and eaſy payments for the remainder of the purchaſe-money, giving ſufficient and approved ſecurity and paying intereſt.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Philip Ulrich, late of Pilesgrove, Salem county, New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to THOMAS SALTAR, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787. §

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away the beginning of this month, an indented Negro man, about 21 years of age, named WILL, ſtout built, has good teeth, is rather thin, ſpeaks good Engliſh and Low Dutch, ſwears often. He was born in Bucks county, in the family of Mr. Jacob Vandike, ſince a ſlave to Mr. Alexander Allair, in this city. He has been ſeen in Southampton townſhip, and in this city ſince he went away, when his eyes were ſore from a cold he caught lately, he has a cough of ſome ſtanding, but it is not very violent. He took with him a light coloured coat, a black ditto, a brown ditto, a black waiſtcoat, a ſtriped ſilk plush ditto, a pair of buff ſilk breeches plated buckles, and ſeveral other articles, of which he has ſold ſome. Whoever will bring him to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

eptf TENCH COXE.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1787.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

ON the night of the 20th of November laſt, the ſubſcriber's ſtable, at Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, was broke open, and two HORSES ſtolen therefrom,

The one a dark Bruel GELDING, between 14 and 15 hands high, about eight or nine years old, with grey hair in his mane and tail, he is well made, canters and paces, and when tried will ſometimes trot.

The other a light bay MARE, with foal, between 13 and 14 hands high, and about nine years old, with remarkable high ſhoulder bones, and trots pretty faſt. Both have been uſed as working horſes. The thieves left two horſes, much rode down, in the neighbourhood, the one a black and the other an iron grey, now in the cuſtody of Benjamin Miller and John Ewaed, of Providence townſhip. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid thieves or thief ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for each horſe, with reaſonable charges, if delivered to Mr. Michael Hay, innkeeper, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber.

‡ FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, near Princeton, New-Jerſey, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of October laſt, a Negroe lad, named Lewis, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well ſet, of a yellow complexion, ſhort hair, and a down look, has a ſcar on his right cheek near his eye; had on and took with him a light cloth coat, a bearſkin ditto, and a worſted and linen ditto, one pair of bearſkin breeches, one pair of yellow jean ditto, and ſundry other clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid negroe ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

† NICHOLAS SCHENCK.

WAS FOUND, on or about the 25th ult. near the Spring-houſe tavern, Gwynedd townſhip, Montgomery county, Pennſylvania: a Red Leather POCKET BOOK, containing ſeveral letters and other valuable papers, with a ſmall ſum of money. The owner applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the place aforeſaid, proving property and paying charges, may have it again. §

Nov. 13, 1787. SIMON FREESE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Mark Time's Almanack

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

AND THE TWELFTH OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

CONTAINING,

BESIDES the Rising, Setting, and true Places of the Sun and Moon; Eclipses of the Sun and Satellites of Jupiter; the Fulls, Changes, Quadratures, Node, Age, and Latitude of the Moon; the true Places and Aspects of the Planets (including the Georgium Sidus lately discovered by Hetschel) with the Rising, Southing, and Setting, of the most conspicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the Culmination of the Pointers; the Equation of Time, and Time of High-water for every Day in the year: Also, the Increase, Decrease, and Length of Days; the Judgment of the Weather; Festivals and other remarkable Days, &c.

1. The Author's Address to the Readers.
2. Anecdote of a certain Earl.
3. Constitution of the United States, passed in Convention at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787.
4. Resolve of Congress relative to the same.
5. Curious Advertisement.
6. Morning Prayer of a poor old Pedlar in a Barn.
7. To a Friend after a Fit of Sickness.
8. Times of holding the respective Courts of Justice in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and Maryland.
9. List of Stages.
10. Post Days, both of the Winter and Summer Establishments.
11. Departure of the French and British Packets from New-York.
12. Times of Fairs.
13. Times and Places of the Yearly and General Meetings of the People called Quakers.
14. Rules for finding the Time of High Water at Capes May, Henlopen, Henry, Hatteras, New-York, Charleston Light-house, Cape Canso, Halifax, Port Roseway, Boston, and Nantucket Shoals.
15 List of Members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.
16 Ditto ditto of the General Assembly,
17. Ditto Civil Officers of Pennsylvania.
18. Ditto Prothonotaries, Recorders and Registers of counties.
19. Chronology of remarkable Events in America since its Discovery.
20. An interest Table at 6 per Cent. from One Shilling to One Thousand Pounds.
21. Table of the Value and Weight of Coins as they pass in New England, New-York and Pennsylvania.
22. Table shewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000 at 7/6 each.
23. List of Roads, &c.

Printed, and sold by the Gross, Dozen or single one, at the usual Price, by *Eleazer Oswald*, at the Coffee-House.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the stable-yard of Jonathan Penrose, Esq; in Front-street, below South-street, on Monday night, the 29th of October, a sorrel roan MARE, with a short tail, nine years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and blind of one eye. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, so that the owner may get his mare and the thief be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Four Dollars for the mare, with reasonable charges, by applying to Jonathan Penrose, Esq; Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, at Neaman's creek, New-Castle county, Delaware state.

† THOMAS ROBINSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen on the 17th inst. from the subscriber, at Pottstown, Montgomery county, a chesnut bay MARE, 5 years old last spring, a small star in her forehead, a little white above one of her hind hoofs, a natural trotter, full 15 hands high, together with a saddle and bridle. Whoever takes up the said Mare and thief, and prosecutes the thief to conviction, shall have the above reward, or for the Mare only, on delivering her to the owner, EIGHT DOLLARS, besides reasonable expences paid, by ¶ JACOB KEISER.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, in the district of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inst. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with stars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, six years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the same, upon delivering them to the owner, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

Northampton county, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, at the house of Peter Lynn, Inn-keeper, in Upper-Saucon, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tenement and lot of ground, situate in Upper-Saucon township aforesaid; bounded by land of Felix Lynn, John Stahl and others; containing one acre. Taken in execution as the estate of John Beaver, and to be sold by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the Court-house in Easton, on Wednesday, the 19th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land situate on the main branch of Leheighwaxen, known by the name of the Orchard Tract; bounded on the east by the proprietaries, and by land now or late of Samuel Seely, on the south by land late of Doctor Smith, Jonas Seely, Conrad Geest and by vacant land, on the west by vacant land, and by land lately surveyed for Jonas Wilson and Robert Lettis Hooper, Esquire, and on the north by vacant land, and by land now or late of Jacob Shoemaker; and containing 8373 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Seely, and to be sold by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having been pleased to appoint the subscriber

Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*,

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the business of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-street lately occupied by *Arthur St. Clair & Co.* where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and assures those who may be pleased to employ him, of his utmost attention to their interest, and punctuality of payment.

The stated days of sale for Dry Goods at said store are *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*, and Furniture on *Wednesdays*, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esqrs. Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain plantation and tract of land, situate in Pennsbury manor, Falls township; bounded by the Bristol road, &c. containing 54 acres, one quarter and twelve perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Scott and Robert Scott, and to be sold, by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Nockamixon, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris and Company's land, and lands late of John Chapman, Arthur Erwin, John Hists, and others; containing 225 acres and 61 perches, and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Christopher Sigafous, and to be sold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 19th of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, situate in the township of Haycock, bounded by lands of John Fry, Stephen Ackerman, Jacob Shock, Felty Nicholas, and others, containing 150 acres and 26 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Deil, and to be sold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 20th of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, situate in or near the township of Springfield, bounded by lands of Philip Man, Henry Clime, and others, containing 137 acres and 152 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Albert, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 21st of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A certain tract of Land, situate in the township of Springfield, bounded by lands of William Deil, late late of Josiah Brian, Simon Peter Gaires, and others; containing 51 acres and 101 perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Gehring, and to be sold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 22d of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in the township of Rockhill, bounded by lands of Felix Bruners, William Haycock, Michael Bitler, Joseph Rawlings, Jacob Smith, John Roberts and Richard Roberts, containing 139 acres and an half of land, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hartzell, and to be sold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 26th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the township of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom and others, and by the county line, containing 50 acres, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esqrs. Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Friday, the 28th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain plantation or tract of land, situate partly in Solebury and partly in Plumstead townships; bounded by lands of John Carey, Thomas Smith, Joseph Beans, and others; containing 45 acres and 64 perches:----And also seven full equal and undivided eleventh parts of and in a certain other piece or parcel of land, situate in Solebury township, aforesaid; being part of a tract of land called the Mine Tract; bounded by land of Jonathan Pickering, John Carey, George Wall, and others; containing 38 acres and three quarters, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Ingham, and to be sold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

DISCOUNTS

Procured for approved Bills or Notes. Change or Exchange made for Paper Money, Gold or Silver. Money borrowed or lent on good Notes or Security.

All kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES bought and sold, and the highest price given.

Country people and others furnished with Loan-Office Certificates and State Money, and their business negociated there, by applying to

Francis White, near the Bank.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second street, nine doors below Race-street, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the most reasonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Lisbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe,
Fyal } WINES,
Gin by the Case,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Customers will favour him with their continuance. † tf

---

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingsworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, just imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill stones of all sizes and dimensions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at least equal in quality, and as low in price as those imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dressing them to the best advantage, according to the temper of the stones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different sizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every usual size, or any other that may be ordered, the *best grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this state.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extensive and compleat assortment, lately imported from the manufactories, suitable to every branch of the Boulting business; which are to be disposed of at the same low rates as they were sold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-house in Spruce, three doors from Third-street. MILLERS and others may be furnished with Cloths *of superior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Those who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being supplied with such Cloths as will certainly answer their purposes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will save the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently sold in this and the neighbouring States.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,---Price 6*s*.

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ALL AMERICAN EDITIONS.

Large allowance made when taken by the quantity. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of David Schaffer, senior, deceased,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Bensalem township, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joseph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-house erected on the premises, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a considerable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, so as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is wood land, a part of which has excellent timber. There is also a valuable fishery belonging to the same. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premises, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made easy by the subscribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, } Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, }

3m

FOR SALE.

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL,

situate in Upper Merion township and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing stream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill. the dam and banks are well secured. The Grist mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country stones, three boulting chests, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within these three months, is in good repair and fitted for making superfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almost new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 14 acres of land, consisting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden paled in, and 4 or 5 acres of wood land. On this plantation are a dwelling-house, a stone barn 30 by 40 feet, shingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently stable 6 cows and 8 horses, has a good threshing floor and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewise a stone cave, with a smoak-house at top and a cooper's shop. For terms of sale, apply to THOMAS KINSEY, on the premises, or to SAMUEL ROBESON, in Vine near Front-street. †

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not sold before the 20th of January next, they will be let.

MARGARET TROTTER,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and customers, that she has removed into Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets, and nearly opposite to WILLIAM RUSH, Esquire, where she continues to sell the following sorts of pickles, viz WALNUTS, PEACHES, MANGOES, CUCUMBERS, PEPPERS, KETCHUP, preserved QUINCES, and BITTERS, also the best pickling VINEGAR. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.